[redacted]

Minskiy, N.A.

Problems of Accurady in Machine-Building (Cont.) SOV/2245

A model of an automatic assembly unit designed and built at the ZIL (Plant imeni Likhachev) is described. The unit performs several automatic operations such as bending wire and assembling the washer-rivet joint. The machine is to be used at agricultural machinery plants.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10-7-59

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MINSKIY, N.A.

Practice of applying thermographic analysis to rocks containing organic matter. Trudy VNIGNI no.27:201-209 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

MINSKIY, N. A.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Study of paleotemperature conditions of petroleum-bearing deposits of the Eastern Gobi in relation to prospects of surveys for new industrial petroleum deposits." /Moscow/, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Geological Surveying Petroleum Inst "VNIGNI"); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 203)

MINSKIY, N.A.

Cretaceous intrusive occurrences in the eastern Gobi. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no.3:38-43 Mr. '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Gobi--Rocks, Igneous)

MINSKIY, E.A.

Changes in thermal conditions of oil-bearing rocks in the eastern Gobi. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no. 2:40-45 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Gobi--Oil and gas--Thermal properties)

MINSKIY, N.A.; SAIDOV, M.N.

Origin of bituminosity in intrusive rocks. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no. 5:50-54 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Gobi—Bitumen—Geology)

MINSKIY, N.A.; KOROLEV, Yu.M.

Association of the bituminous substance with quartz, saponite, and calcite in intrusive basalts. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.4:469-472 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(Gobi--Bitumen--Geology)

MINSKIY, O.V., aspirant

Condition of the upper respiratory passages among workers of the Alma-Ata Machinery Plant. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.12:37-41 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kliniki ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. klinikoy - prof. B.V. Yelantsev) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ALMA-ATA--MACHINERY INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

MINSKIY, O.V.; NUGMANOV, M.N., kand.med.nauk

Method of plastic surgery in large parotid defects following trepanation of the mastoid process. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.4:89-91 Jl-Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry otolaringologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Kazakhskoy SSR prof. B.V. Yelantsev) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MASTOID PROCESS — SURGERY) (PAROTID GLANDS — SURGERY)

MINSKIY, O.V.

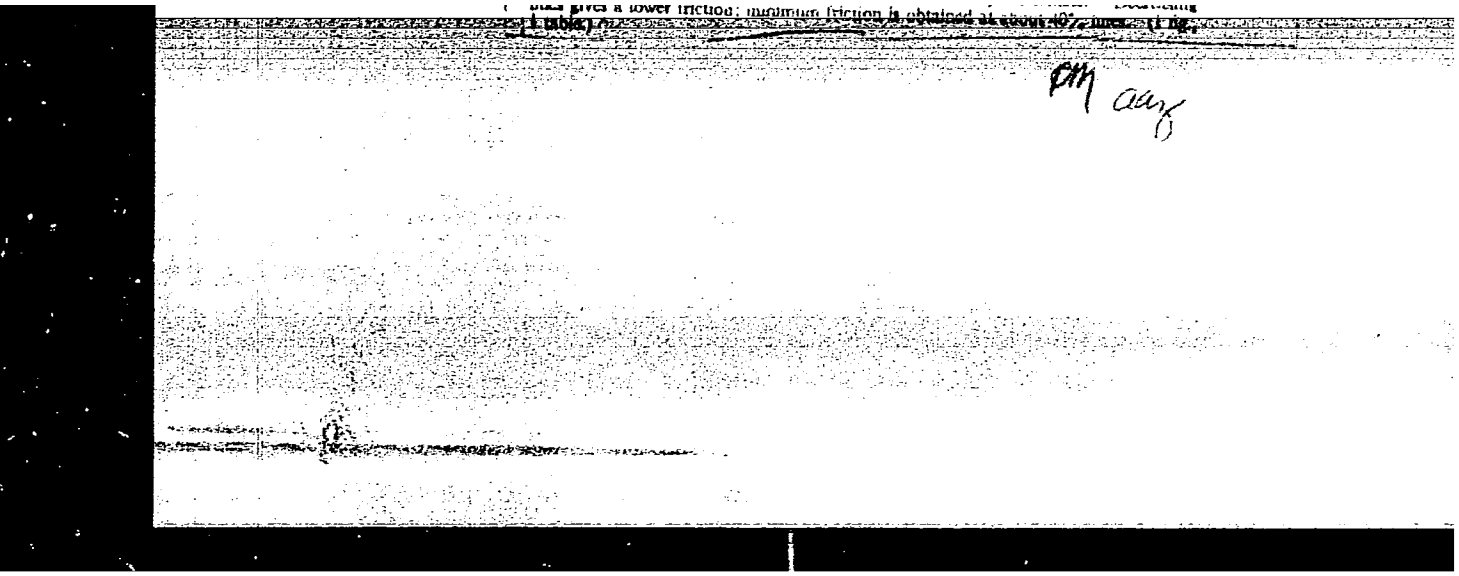
Seasonal dynamics of angina morbidity. Vest. otorin 21 no.2:49-53 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - zabluzhennyy deyatel'-nauki Kazakhskoy SSR prof. B.V. Yelantsev) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TONSILLITIS, epidemiology,
seasonal factors (Rus))
(CLIMATE,
seasonal factors in tonsillitis morbidity (Rus))

MINSKIY, Ya.M.

1739. Measurement of "elastic recovery" on pressing of magnesite bodies.—L. V. IVANOV, F. I. CHUPRUNOV, and Ya. M. MINSKII (*Ogneupory*, 22, 120, 1957). In Russian. Linear dimensional change in the direction of pressing immediately after release of pressure was measured on 125 × 115 × 71-mm magnesite test-pieces by a recording device fitted to a 100-t hydraulic press. Forming pressure was 700 kg/cm². Reduction of fines with a constant ratio of coarse and medium grains results in a lower elastic recovery. Minimum value was obtained with 56% fines. Friction on the mould walls during ejection of test-pieces was also measured by manometer. Decreasing fines gives a lower friction; minimum friction is obtained at



131-58-6-8/14

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G. V., Kivin, D. I., Zelenskaya, A. T., Lur'ye, M. A., Minskiy, Ya. M.

TITLE: Water-Tight Magnesite-Dolomite Brick (Vodoustoychivyy magnezito-dolomitovyy kirpich)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 270 - 274 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations carried out by the Institute for Refractory Products showed that by combining magnesite and dolomite in the raw mixture for clinkers it is possible to obtain products of high quality, which was proved in the papers by G. V. Kukolev and D. I. Kivin (Reference 1). In carrying out the present work clinkers were produced by means of burning a calculated and controlled finely ground mixture of dolomite, magnesite, quartzi and phosphorite. The finely ground mixtures were produced according to the wet process. In table 1 some results of the laboratory investigations are mentioned. In the VNIIO experimental works several tons of synthetic water-tight magnesit-dolomite clinkers were produced and of it burned and unburned bricks were made. Furthermore the production of the masses is described in

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detail. The investigation of the samples after burning (tables 2 and 3) showed that the bricks of all masses showed a high density and mechanical strength notwithstanding the relatively low burning temperature. In testing the magnesite-dolomite as well as the usual magnesite bricks in practice the former proved to be of better quality. Thanks to the hydraulic hardening the unburned bricks showed after one day of storing a resistance to pressure of 63-83 kg/cm^2, after one month 294-340 kh/cm^2, and after 3 months 530-670 kg/cm^2, having good properties with all this. Furthermore a scheme for the production of magnesite-dolomite bricks is recommended and described in detail. The possibility and usefulness of vacuum filtering of the slip is proved by the work of G. Z. Dolgina (Reference 2). Unburned big magnesite-dolomite blocks can be produced of burned clinker powders in the villages where they are needed. For the metallurgy in the South, Siberia and other districts the production of bricks can be based on the mixture of dolomite and caustic magnesite with additions. These methods are also to be made use for saving magnesite and chromite ores. The production of unburned fireproof magnesite-dolomite products is to be organized in the works

departments for refractory products in the Ural mountains, on the condition that the ready magnesite-dolomite powder of the "Magnesit" will be supplied. Their production of the same burned and unburned products is to be organized in the Nikitovka dolomite Kombinat of dolomite and caustic magnesite with additions. The staff of editors of the periodical remarks on this in reference 3 that first of all a testing of these products of a great industrially produced amount of such bricks would be necessary. There are 3 tables and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refractories)

1. Refractory materials--Production 2. Refractory materials--Analysi
3. Refractory materials--Test results

MINSKIY Ya. M.

SOV/81-59-9-32088

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 358 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G.V., Kivin, D.I., Zelenskaya, A.T., Lur'ye, M.A., Minskiy, Ya.M.

TITLE: Magnesite-Dolomite Highly-Refractory Products

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 2 (49), pp 277 - 296

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of magnesite-dolomite products from clinkers with various content of dolomite (D) and magnesite (M) in the raw material mixture of the clinker has been studied. Satka M and Karagay D served as raw material; for binding CaO, crystalline quartzite and iron scale were introduced; for the stabilization of β-$2CaO \cdot SiO_2$ an addition of phosphorite ore was introduced. The composition of the magnesite-dolomite charge was so calculated that a high (~1) coefficient of saturation with lime was obtained. Four charges were prepared: I - the ratio of M to D = 1:1; I^F - the same with an increased content of scale, II and III with the ratio M to D = 1:2 and 2:1, respectively. Dried briquets from charges I, I^F and II were burnt in the rotating furnace

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at 1,710 - 1,760°C and from charge III in the periodic furnace at 1,600°C; the burnt briquets were ground and from the powders (the grain composition is cited) products were formed and burnt: from charges I, I^F and II at 1,430°C, from charge III at 1,460°C. A part of the raw bricks were left for hydraulic hardening for obtaining bricks without burning. The bricks from all the charges, in spite of the low burning temperature, have a high density (porosity 8.12 - 14.1%), high mechanical resistance ($\sigma_{comp.}$ 1,050-1,310 kg/cm^2) and a high temperature of deformation under load (the beginning of softening in I, I^F and II takes place at 1,670, 1,540, 1,630°C, respectively, in III at 1,700°C softening did not begin). The content of highly-refractory phases was 86 - 88%. After a storing of 75 days, bricks without burning have also a high deformation temperature (in III there was no deformation at 1,700°C). The test of magnesite-dolomite bricks carried out in the laying of columns of the front wall of 30-t open-hearth furnaces has shown that these bricks are a completely suitable refractory material for them.

V. Zlochevskiy

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15(2)

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Ye. V., Minskiy, Ya. M., Belyayeva, Z. M.

SOV/131-58-12-6/10

TITLE: Deformation of Magnesite Products Under Stress (Deformatsiya pod nagruzkoy magnezitovykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 12, pp 558 - 561 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quality of magnesite products is determined according to their physical and chemical data, particularly according to the temperature at which the deformation under stress starts. Berezhnoy has obtained products in his experiments with "rapnoye" magnesium oxide the deformation of which started under stress at a temperature of above 1700°. For common refractory magnesite products of the "Magnezit" factory this temperature lies between 1540 and 1560°. Laboratory tests were carried out to determine the influence exercised by a ZrO_2 addition upon this temperature. The composition of the charge and the properties of the burnt samples are presented in table 1. The petrographical investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk, petro-

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grapher of the UNIIO (Ref 1). To check the laboratory results products were manufactured at the UNIIO research plant the properties of which in burnt state are given in table 2. Tests with the powder of the "Magnezit" factory were carried out in the UNIIO research plant to investigate the possibility of increasing the temperature at which the deformation under stress of magnesite products begins. The grain composition of the mass is given in table 3. The test bricks were burnt at 1650° and exposed to that temperature for 6 hours. The properties of the burnt products are presented in table 4. The properties of the magnesite bricks manufactured at the "Magnezit" factory and the particularly dense test bricks produced at the UNIIO factory according to the procedure of the works Chasov-Yarskiy imeni Ordzhonikidze, are compared in table 5. Conclusions: It was demonstrated that it is possible to increase the temperature at which the deformation under stress begins , up to 1800° approximately by the use of pure magnesite powder or an addition of 1% ZrO_2, to the ordinary magnesite powders, respectively. It is

pointed out that it would be useful to manufacture at a factory one charge of magnesite products of various types of raw material for the purpose of testing them in the heat aggregates of the iron-metallurgical industry. There are 5 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

KUKOLEV, G.V.; KIVIN, D.I.; ZELENSKAYA, A.T.; LUR'YE, M.A.; MINSKIY, Ya.M.

Waterproof properties of magnesite-dolomite bricks. Ogneupory 23 no.6:270-274 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Firebrick)

80851

S/131/60/000/06/09/012
B015/B007

15.2210

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Ye. V., Minskiy, Ya. M., Belyayeva, Z. M.

TITLE: Magnesite Bricks With Spinel Binding and an Increased Temperature of Deformation Under Load

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 6, pp. 281-285

TEXT: The work carried out by the Ukrainskiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Institute of Fireproof Materials) showed it to be possible to increase the temperature of deformation under load by means of additions and/or the use of magnesite with an SiO_2 content of 3% and a CaO content of 2%. However, the products made from such magnesite have a low thermal stability. By the addition of alumina, spinel binding occurs during burning, whereby the thermal stability of the magnesite bricks is increased. For the purpose of producing these bricks, alumina with a grain size $< 2\mu$ was used. The samples obtained from this paste were burned at a temperature of 1,650°C. Their properties are given in Table 1. Petrographical investigations were carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Ref. 1). For the purpose of checking these laboratory results, a batch of magnesite bricks was produced

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80851

Magnesite Bricks With Spinel Binding and an Increased Temperature of Deformation Under Load

S/131/60/000/06/09/012
B015/B007

with spinel binding at the opytnyy zavod Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ogneuporov (Testing Plant of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Fireproof Materials), the properties of which are given in Table 2. At the Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Plant of Refractories) a further batch of magnesite bricks was produced with spinel binding. The granulation and moisture of the pastes are shown in Table 3. The scheme for inserting the bricks into the furnace is shown in Fig. 1, and the properties of the burned bricks in Table 4. Fig. 2 shows the fettling of an oxygen converter of the Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant). In conclusion, the authors state that a method of producing magnesite bricks of high density, temperature of deformation under load, and thermal stability has been worked out. The use of these bricks for the fettling of basic steel-melting converters is described as inexpedient under the existing technological conditions. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Fireproof Materials)

Card 2/2

MINSKIY, E.H.

Izuchenie raspredeleniia tsirkuliatsii po strelovidnomu krylu. (TSAGI. Trudy 1935, no. 117, p. 38-48, tables, diagrs., bibliography)

Summary in English.

Title tr.: Investigation of the distribution of circulation over a swept-back wing.

QA911.M65 no.117

SO: AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES AND AVIATION IN THE SOVIET UNION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1955

MINSKII, E.M.

K voprosu o vliianii turbulentnosti nabegaiushchego potoka na pogranichnyi sloi. Moskva, 1936. 24 p., table. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 290)

Bibliography: p..18 and 23.
Summary in English.

Title tr.: Effect of turbulence of basic flow on the boundary layer.
QA911. M65 no. 290

SO. Aeronautical Science and Aviation in the Soviet Union. Library of Congress, 1955.

MINSKII, E.M.

Vliianie turbulentnosti nabegaishchego potoka na pod''emnúiu silu kryla.(TSAGI. Trudy, 1937, no.301: Teoreticheskii sbornik TSAGI' no. 4, p.49-52)

Title tr.: Effect of turbulence of basic flow on the lift force of a wing.

QA911.M65 no.301

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

MINSKII E.M.

ZAKHAROV, IU. G., and E. M. MINSKII

Issledovanie turbulentnosti s pomoshch'iu termoanemometra. (TSAGI. Tekhnicheskie zametki, 1938, no. 172, p. 1-46, illus., table, diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: Investigation of turbulent flow by means of a thermo-anemometer.

TL570.M6 no. 172

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

MINSKII, E.M.

Priblizhennyi raschet polozheniia tochki perekhoda laminarnogo sloia v turbulentnoe sostoianie. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1940, no. 7, p. 55-58, table, diagr.)

Title tr.: An approximate method of calculating the position of the transition point between laminar and turbulent flows.

TL504. T4 1940.

SO. Aeronautical Science and Aviation in the Soviet Union. Library of Congress, 1955.

MINSKY, E. M.

PA 4T91

USSR/Aerodynamics 1945
Reynold's number

"Characteristics of Fully-developed Turbulent Motion for Large Values of Reynold's Number," E. M. Minsky, 2 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol XLIX, No 5

Experiments at the Moscow Central Aero-hydrodynamical Institute with air currents of great velocity in a mirror-glass tube with 200x200-mm rectangular cross section

4T91

MINSKIY, E.M.

CA

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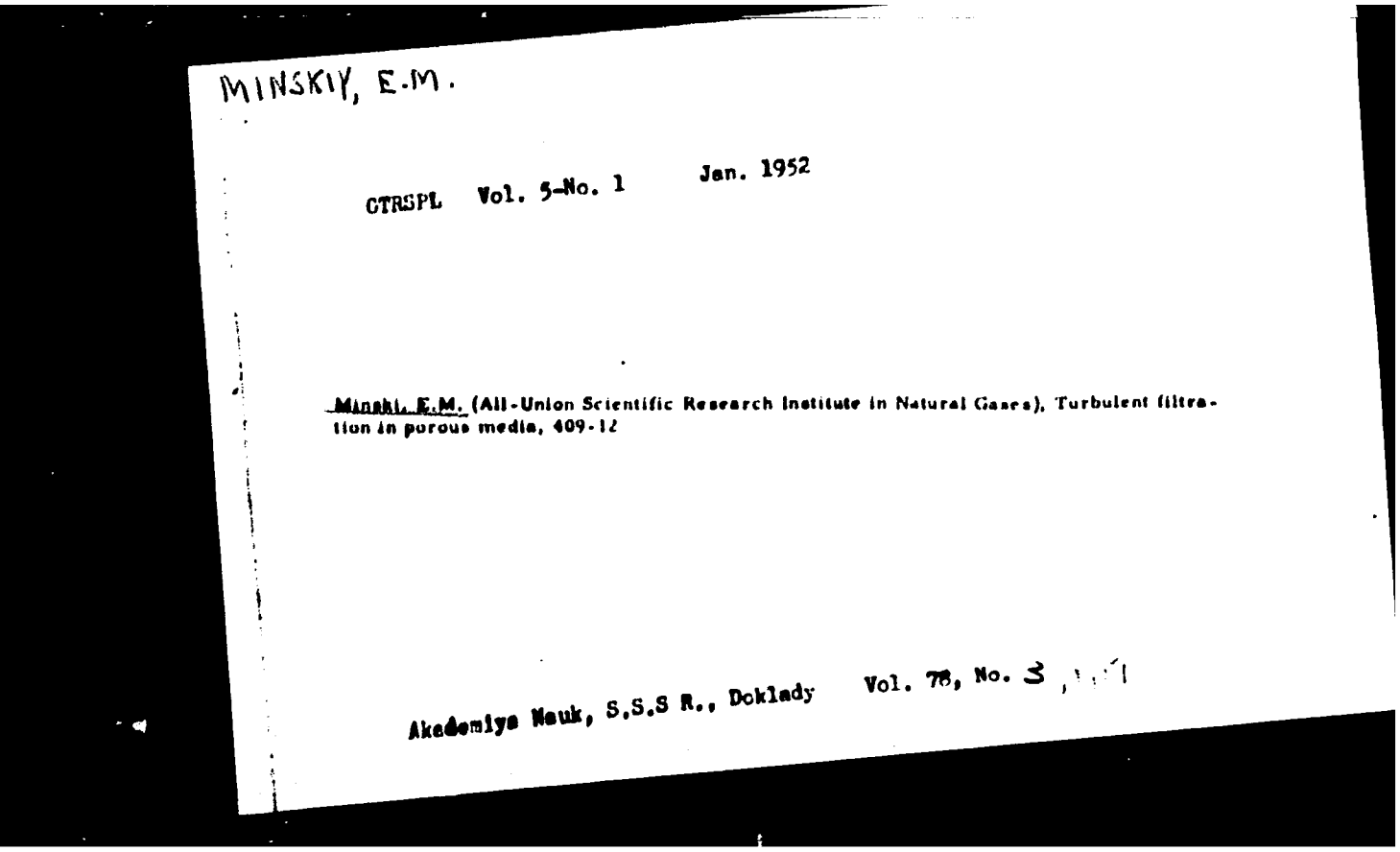
Microdiffusional turbulent combustion. D. A. Frank-Kamenetskii and E. M. Minskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **30**, 353-4(1940). When the microturbulence in the stream of air (produced by baffles) is less than the degree of atomization (comminution) of the particles of liquid fuel (gasoline), micromixing occurs after turbulent diffusion, and the rate of burning increases proportionally with the velocity of the stream. O. W. Wilcox



MINSKIY, E.M.

CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Minskii, E.M. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute in Natural Gases), Turbulent filtration in porous media, 409-12

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 3, [illegible]

MINSKIY, YE. M.

Turbulentnost' Ruslovogo potoka (Turbulence of channel flow) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1952.
163 p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.
"Literatura": p. 162-(164)

SO: N/5
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124-57-2-2101

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kozlov, A. L., Minskiy, Ye. M.

TITLE: Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas Deposits (Osnovnyye printsipy ratsional'noy razrabotki gazovykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Voprosy razrabotki i ekspluatatsii gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 1953, pp 3-52

ABSTRACT: The first portion of the paper is devoted to the history of the evolution of the methods for the development of natural-gas deposits; the author divides it into three eras, namely, the era of the haphazard workings, the era of the empirical methods of development, which was characterized by an application of now obsolete principles of petroleum-deposit development to the development of gas deposits, and a third era which was characterized by the application of a comprehensive method of planning based on geological data, a knowledge of subterranean gas- and hydromechanics, a more advanced technology of the recovery of gas, and data on the economics of the gas industry. The second portion of the paper examines the fundamental properties of the

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Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas (cont.)

development of gas deposits. The concept "development scheme" is defined, and three stages in the exploitation of a deposit are described: a first stage when the gas enters the pipeline under its own pressure; a second stage when a primary compressor station must be set up at the wellhead in order to maintain the gas flow; and a third stage when the pressure in the gas-bearing sands has become so low that it is more advantageous to use the gas for local supply only. The term "rational development" is meant to apply to the recovery of a required quantity of gas with the smallest possible number of wells. The third portion of the paper is devoted to the peculiarities of the geological structure of gas deposits. The conditions of occurrence of gas in the crust of the earth, the pressures in a gas reservoir, and the characteristics of gas-bearing strata are examined. The fourth portion comprises the gasdynamic peculiarities of the development of deposits. Along with methods for the determination of pressure drops in a gas reservoir and the motion of water in it which are indicated in the fourth portion, light is shed on the subjects of the degree and character of the discovery of a stratum, the determination of pressure losses in the gas wells, the magnitude of the operating yield of the wells and the diameter of the riser pipe, and the determination of the number of wells required. It is recommended that the formulas and concepts formulated in Ye. M. Minskiy's papers (RzhMekh, 1954, abstract 3050), those of

124-57-2-2101

Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas (cont.)

G. A. Adamov (RZhMekh, 1954, abstract 2914), and Ye. I. Levykin (V sb.: Voprosy razrabotki i ekspluatatsii gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 1953, p 265) be employed. In the fifth portion the productive operation of gas wells is examined. The methodology proposed by Ye. M. Minskiy for the analysis of operational data of gas wells is explained; this methodology is founded on a binomial equation for the advection of the gas to the active well area and permits the determination of the coefficients of the filtrational resistance and the magnitude of the free yield. Existing methods for the permeability of a stratum from operational data of the wells are briefly examined. In conclusion the fundamental principles of the development of gas deposits are briefly enumerated. Bibliography: 6 references.

1 Natural gas--Production 2. Natural gas industry--Development B. B. Lapuk

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MINSKIY, Ye.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1159

Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut

Dobycha, transport i pererabotka prirodnykh gazov (Production, Transportation, and Processing of Natural Gases) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1954. 213 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5) 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ivanov, A.K.; Executive Ed.: L'vova, L.A.; Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientific, engineering, and technical personnel of oil, gas, and related industries. It is also recommended for workers in scientific research institutes and graduate students in these fields of endeavor.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is concerned with questions of production, transportation, and the technology of processing gas and gas products. The text presents the results of theoretical and experimental studies made on gas hydrodynamics of gas-bearing strata, gas well exploitation, physicochemical processing of nat-

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ural gases, and research related to the construction and exploitation of gas pipelines, by the All-Union Instrument Scientific Research Institute (VNII) and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Gas Industry (VNIIGAZ) between 1950-1952.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. PROBLEMS IN GAS PRODUCTION

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MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Flow of gas to incompleted well bottoms in connection with the nonlinear resistance law. Trudy VNII no.5:3-16 '54. (MLRA 9:1)

(Gas, Natural) (Petroleum engineering)

MINSKIY, Ye, M.

AID P - 825

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 10/26

Authors : Genkin, M. A., Minskiy, Ye. M., Kozlov, A. L., Teverovskiy, Ye. N. and Shirokov, F. I.

Title : Cyclonic separator of the VNII (All-Union Scientific Research Institute)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #9, 41-43, S 1954

Abstract : The cyclone type of water and dust particle separation from natural gas is described. A spiral deflector without moving parts is used for turbulent rotation of gas and a 180° turn for particle separation. Apparatuses of various capacities are outlined on 3 drawings. 2 Russian references (1950-1951).

Institution: Scientific Research Institute. Gas Division (NIIOG)

Submitted : No date

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

BRISKMAN, Aleksandr Arkad'yevich; IVANOV, Aleksandr Kornilovich; KOZLOV, Anatoliy L'vovich; MINSKIY, Yevgeniy Markovich; PALTA, Ruvim Solomonovich; RAABEN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, redaktor; KHODANOVICH, Ivan Yefimovich, redaktor; SHAKHNAZAROV, Mikhail Khasroyevich; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gas production and transportation] Dobycha i transport gaza. Pod Red. V.N.Raabena i I.E. Khodanovicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 551 p. (MLRA 8:10)

(Gas, Natural) (Pipelines)

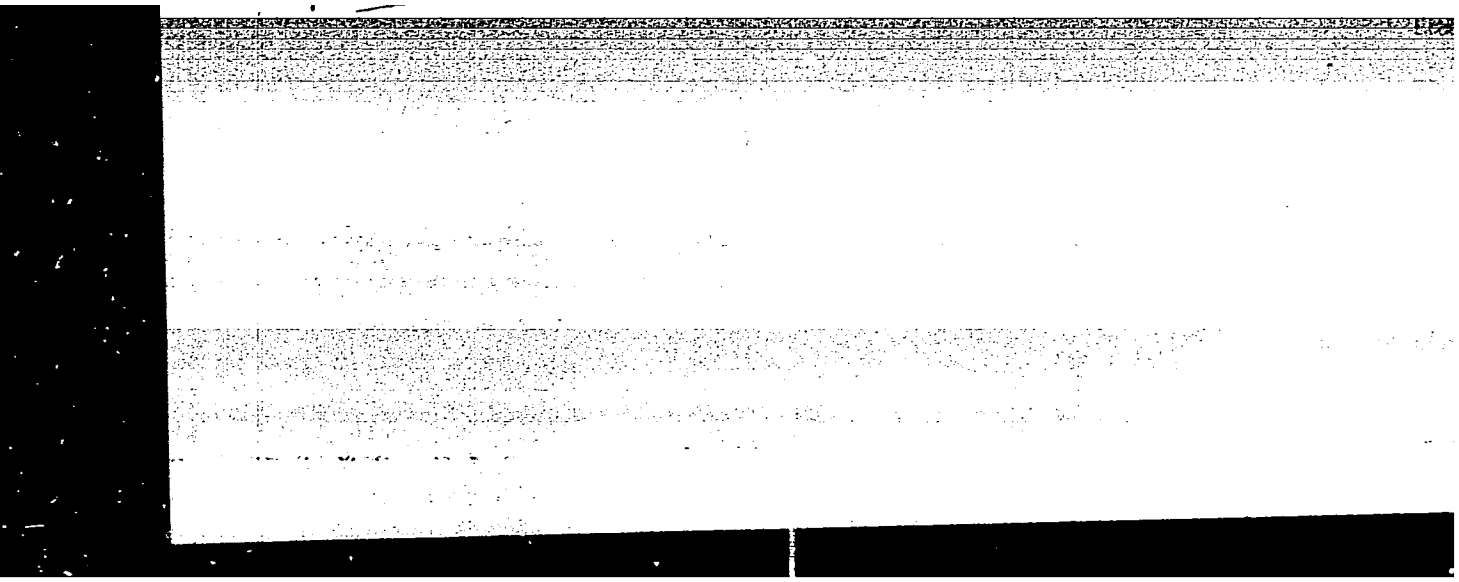
MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Fluid or gas influx in incomplete wells subject to nonlinear resistivity laws. Dokl. AN SSSR 103 no.3:379-382 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftegazovyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Kolmogorovym
(Oil wells)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

4148. CYCLONIC PROCESSES FOR SEPARATING NATURAL GASES. Minskii, E.M. and Korchazhkin, T.M. (Gaz. Prom. (Gas Ind., Moscow), 1956, (7), 1-7; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 17384). A number of cyclone separators for cleaning and drying gases, manufactured in the U.S.S.R., are described and rated according to their merits. Detailed design drawings are presented. C.A.



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SOV/124-57-4-4481

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Minskiy, Ye. M., Markov, P. P.

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of Seepage Resistance in Wells That Do Not Penetrate Fully Into a Reservoir Layer (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye soprotivleniya nesovershennykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 8, pp 35-65

ABSTRACT: Requirements for the determination of the coefficients of seepage resistance with the aid of physical analog studies are formulated. It is shown that the experiments may be conducted on small models which are geometrically similar to full-scale conditions. However, when a process is simulated with gas, the models must be made sufficiently large so as to avoid additional resistance associated with the effect of the compressibility of the gas. It is not mandatory that the characteristics of the reservoir be also faithfully simulated. In order to determine more precisely the coefficient of quadratic resistance b in the equation $p_1^2 - p_2^2 = aQ + bQ^2$ (where p_1 and p_2, respectively, represent the pressure in the beginning and at the end of the zone of motion being investigated, Q the yield of the well, and a and b the linear and

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An Experimental Investigation of Seepage Resistance in Wells (cont.)

quadratic coefficients of resistance, respectively), it is recommended that the experiments be conducted over a wide range of Reynolds numbers. The relationship between the linear and quadratic coefficients of resistance was obtained theoretically for wells that are imperfect with regard to penetration, $b/b_0 \approx (a/a_0)^2$, and for a flow toward a perforated-strainer well, $b/b_0 \sim (a/a_0)^3$, where a_0 and b_0 are the coefficients of resistance of wells which are perfect with regard to both penetration and strainer permeability. These formulas are substantiated by experimental data. Coefficients of resistance of circular openings of various diameters are determined experimentally. The authors recommend that, depending on the presence (or absence) of bottom inflow, the computation of the linear portion of the resistance of an incomplete well be performed with the aid of the formulas by Muskat or Charnyy. The quadratic portion should be computed with the aid of formulas relating the linear and quadratic coefficients of resistance. Diagrams and a description of the experiments performed are presented. Bibliography: 5 references.

I. D. Umrikhin

Card 2/2

SOV/124-57 7 8096

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Minskiy, Ye. M., Burshteyn, M. L.

TITLE: An Approximate Calculation of the Gas Inflow to a Well Draining Several Gas-bearing Strata Simultaneously (Priblizhennyy raschet pritoka gaza k skvazhine, dreniruyushchey odnovremenno neskol'ko gazonosnykh plastov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 8, pp 262-279

ABSTRACT: The total yield of a gas well draining several isolated strata is expressed in the form of an aggregate sum of the yields of each horizon. The pressure on the bottoms of the individual strata which determine the gas yield for a specific stratum differ from one another by the weight of the gas column between the strata and the friction losses corresponding to the actual flow rate; the relationship between the yield and pressure drop is determined by means of the well known binomial formula. On the assumption of the equality of the differences of the squares of the stratum and bottom pressures to a certain value which is the same for all the strata, a mathematical expression representing this value in terms of the yields of the individual strata is obtained; a

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An Approximate Calculation of the Gas Inflow to a Well Draining Several (cont.)

certain approximate relationship is also derived from the above mentioned assumption expressing this value in the form of a binomial dependence of conventional type by means of the aggregate yield of the gas well. The formulae obtained are applied for the approximate solution of the problem of the gas inflow to a well draining a stratum of uneven permeability, as well as for approximate calculations of the development of multi layer gas fields by means of gas wells draining several gas bearing strata. The problem of the selection of a density of perforation ensuring constant specific resistance throughout the entire thickness of a stratum is analyzed

G I Barenblatt

MINSKIY, Ye. M.

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Computation of the through-put of cyclone separators. E. M. Minskii and T. M. Korelnazhkin. *Gazovaya Prom.* 1956, No. 11, 1 6.—The math. study of the physics of gas flow through the cyclone separator leads to the equation $Q = KD^2(2g.z.P.\Delta P/3d)^{0.5}$ where Q is the vol. rate, D the diam. of the separator, g the gravitational const., P the gas pressure, z the coeff. of compression, ΔP the frictional drag, and d the d. of the gas under normal conditions. The scale drawing of a standard industrial model is shown.

Phys

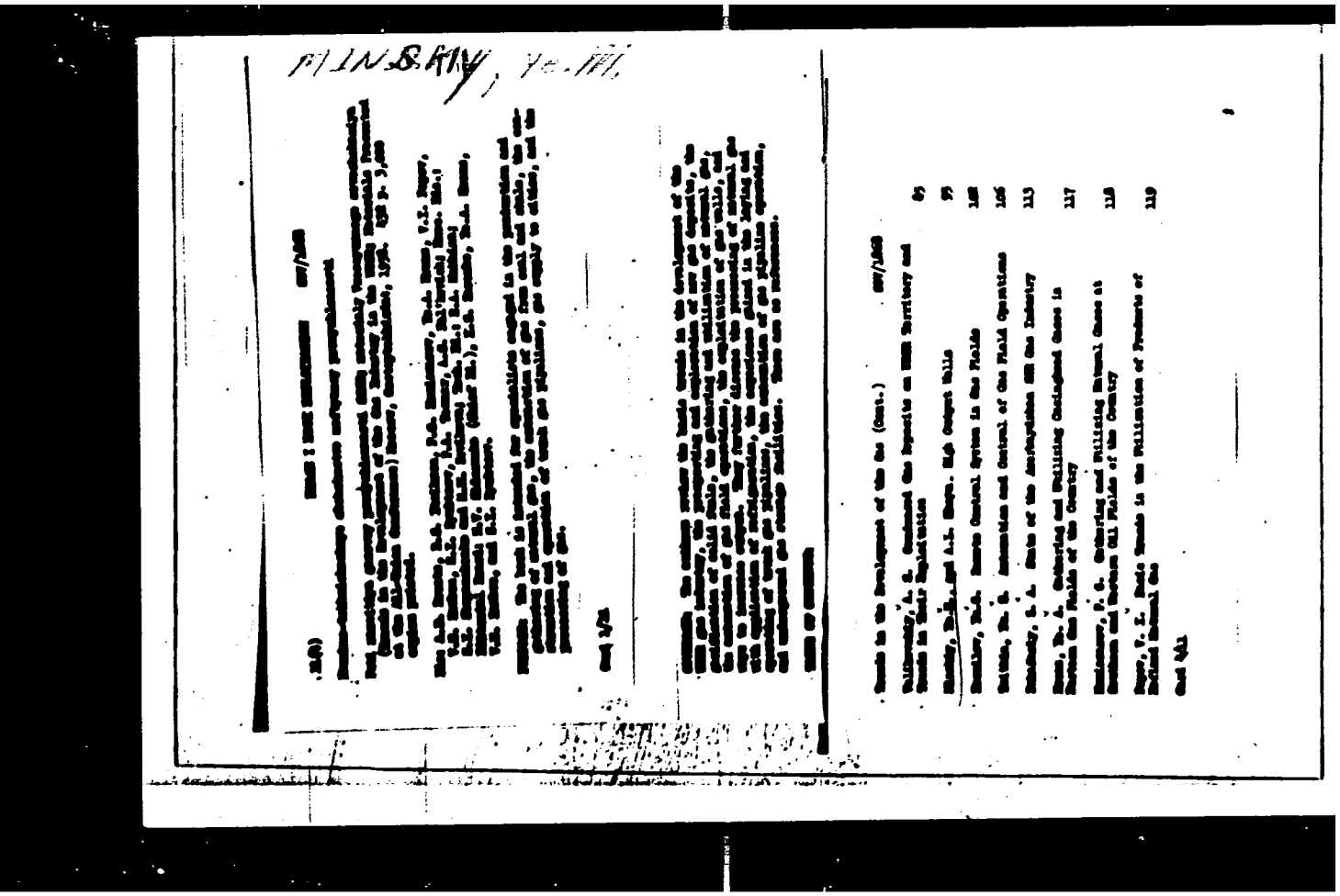
11 1 Olin

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KHEYN, A.L.

High-producing gas wells. Gaz.prom no.1:2-7 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:1)
(Gas wells)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.

Operation of gas wells having water in the shaft and well bottom.
Gaz.prom.no.8:1-4 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Gas wells)



MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Elements of statistical study of fluid flow. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.2:3-25 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Gas flow)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Effect of gas field exploitation on an adjacent field. Gaz. prom. no.3:1-9 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

Minskiy, Ye. M.

AUTHOR: Minskiy, Ye. M., 20-2-47/60

TITLE: The Statistical Foundations of the Equations of the Flow Through Porous Media (Statisticheskoye obosnovaniye uravneniy filtratsionnogo dvisheniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 255-258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the author qualifies the methods, suggested by A.E. Schneidegger (reference 1,2), astobe very complicated. More simple results can be obtained by examining the flow through filters by the well-developed instrument of the theory of turbulence. The most important factor, which determines the velocity distribution of the separate small liquid jets, is the curve of the distribution of cavities on the cross sectional area of the porous medium with regard to their dimention. Every separate small jet satisfies the equations by Navier-Stokes (Nav'ye-Stoks) and flows with a velocity, which plainly can be determined by the equations and by the boundary-conditions. The differences in the characteristics of the saparate small jets are determined only by dimensions and sharpe of the pore-like cavities. The average velocities disobey the equations by Navier-Stokes (Nav'ye-Stoks)

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and must be ascertained by means of other equations. In this case the author examines such a sectional area of the porous medium which passes through a considerable number of elements of the medium and intersects many small liquid jets. Every separate small jet receives its dimensions, its shape, and velocity in the cross-section. The velocity, averged from the whole sectional area S (including the area of cross-section, of the liquid jets, and of the skeleton), is called rate of filtration. For this rate of filtration a formula is given here, and subsequently another formula for the coefficient of permeability. Lying down the equations of the averged motion the author starts of with the usual equations of motion. The equations deduced here, are subsequently given explicitely; they contain an averaged stress tensor. The system obtained here is not a closed one, for it contains a tensor of additional inertia. The equations, obtained in this case, are also specialized for a porous isotropic medium. Finally reference is made to the trans-formation of the system found here, into a closed system. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

The Statistical Foundations of the Equations of the Flow Through Porous Media 20-2-17/60

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gas (Vsesoyuzniy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza)

PRESENTED: June 21, 1957, by L.I. Sedov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MINSKIY, E. M., KRYLOV, A. P., TREBIN, F. A., BORISOV, Y. A., KOROTKOV, S. T., BUCHIN, A. N., MAMIMOV, M. I., ABASOV, M. T., MIRCHINK, M. F., VASILEVSKIY, V. N., SHELKACHEV, V. N., and KOZLOV, A. L.

"Development of the Theory and Practice of Oild andGas Field Production in the USSR."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congres, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York City.

SOV/

Minskiy, Ye. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

11(2)

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov

Razrabotka i ekspluatatsiya gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, transport gaza (Development and Exploitation of Gas Fields, Transportation of Gas) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959, 353 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5/13/) Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Eds.: Ye. M. Minskiy and V.N. Raaben; Exec. Ed.: M.P. Martynova; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians associated with the gas industry.

COVERAGE: The articles discuss the development of gas fields, natural gas recovery, gas transportation, and subsurface gas conservation. Gas field operating conditions are analyzed from the commercial point of view. The author notes that due to the specific geological conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union the application of gas extraction methods of the type used in the USA

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is not always advantageous. Individual articles discuss problems of the development of gas fields with narrow oil containing fringes, the theory of gas inflow, the study of gas well performance, gas filtration dynamics, and the study of gas condensates. A number of articles are devoted to the study of unstabilized gas flow in pipelines, and discuss theoretical problems connected with the performance of gas ejectors and compressors. The authors also deal with corrosion of the inner surface of gas pipelines. Conclusions made by the authors are supported by mathematical calculations. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Determining the parameters of a layer from curves of the increasing pressure in gas wells. Gaz.pron. 4 no.5:4-7 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Gas wells)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KORCHAZHKIN, M.T.

Use of gas separators. Gaz.prom. 4 no.10:13-16 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Gas, Natural) (Separators (Machines))

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Present status of gas field production. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.5:3-43 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Gas, Natural)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Performance of a system of gas wells draining depletion type gas reservoirs. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.9:3-24 '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gas wells)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Method of determining gas reserves from a drop in the pressure in a pool. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.9:131-141 '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gas, Natural)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KORCHAZHKIN, M.T.

Experimental studies of cyclone gas separators. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.9:160-184 '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gases—Purification) (Separators (Machines))

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KORCHAZHKIN, M.T.

Experimental studies of the operation of centrifugal atomizers.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.9:185-207 '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies) (Atomization)

S/194/61/000/012/032/097
D201/D303

AUTHORS: Minskiy, Ye. M. and Malykh, A. S.

TITLE: Applying fast digital computers to the exploitation of gas deposits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 47, abstract 12B303 (Gaz. prom-st', 1961, no. 6, 29-32)

TEXT: One of the main problems in exploiting gas deposits is the choice of optimal disposition of bores at the area of the deposit, the disposition being determined by parameters which vary over the area. To solve this problem it is necessary to solve the general filtration problem with very complex boundary conditions at the bores and at the deposit edges. In this general form the problem cannot as yet be solved. Using a digital computer only simpler problems can be solved, pertaining to the operation of a single bore in conditions of axially symmetrical or rectilinear movement. Solutions of some axially symmetrical problems for varying field deposits

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Applying fast digital ...

are given as obtained in the digital computer "Strela". The fundamental equation is

$$m \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{2\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta(r)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\Theta(r) \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial r} \right]$$

where p = pressure, t = time, r = distance from the center, $\Theta(r)$ = area of the active cross-section of filtrating stream; k = penetrability, m = porosity and μ = gas viscosity. The boundary conditions were assumed to be as follows: at $r = r_k$, $\frac{\partial p^2}{\partial r} = 0$; at $r = r_c$, $\frac{\partial p^2}{\partial r} = \frac{q\mu RT}{k\pi}$ (q = constant output by weight). Good agreement has been obtained with solutions as published in the Trans. A.I.M.E., 1953, 198, 79 (USA). For checking the calculations, the fundamental equation has been presented in a dimensionless form. As a result of cal-

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culations graphs of the deposit area pressure distribution were obtained which correspond to various values of the deposit gas output. 4 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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MINSKIY, Ye.M.; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I.

Using electronic computers for calculating some cases of the unsteady gas flow in gas pipelines. Gaz.prom. 6 no.9:46-49 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Gas flow)
(Electronic calculating machines)
(Pipelines--Hydrodynamics)

KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Contemporary problems of the development of gas fields. Gaz.prom. no.10:8-11 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas, Natural)

S/194/62/000/004/007/105
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Minskiy, Ye. M., Maksimov, Yu. I. and Malykh, A. S.

TITLE: On the method of solving the problem of non-stationary movement of a gas in tubes, using high-speed computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-1-99ch (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1961, no. 13 (21), 27-38)

TEXT: The methodology of solving problems in the calculation of complex systems of gas pipelines is worked out. The derivation of a finite difference equation for the pressure from a system of equations expressing the conservation of mass and the laws for the flow and state of the gas is given. The boundary conditions for the ends of the tubes are specified either in the form of pressures or as gas outflow. The error involved in the use of finite difference equations is analyzed, together with the error due to the use of a finite number of decimal digits. Several examples are given for the calculation of gas flow in tubes during the transition from one sta-

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S/194/62/000/004/007/105
D222/D309

On the method of ...

tionary regime to another. The Стрела (Strela) computer was used for the solution of some methodological problems. In the first problem the initial pressure in the pipe is given. The length of the pipeline is divided into 20 sections. In the second problem the outflow at the left end of the pipe is given in addition. The results of the calculations are tabulated. 6 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, A.L.; MALEVANSKIY, V.D.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.; URINSON, G.S.

Selecting the diameter of gas well production casings. Gaz.prom. 7 no.1:9-14 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas wells)

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MINSKIY, Ye.M.

LAPUK, B.B., MINSKIY, Ye.M., TREBIN, F.A.

Scientific principles of the development of gas fields in the USSR

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; POZDNYAK, M.V.

Approximate methods for solving problems of nonstationary gas flow to wells draining a bounded bed. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:5-24 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; LYTKINA, T.G.; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I.; PESHKIN, M.A.

Nonstationary gas flow through porous media where a nonlinear law of resistance is valid. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:25-47 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; MALYKH, A.S.

Concerning the central location of wells on the basis of a study of the North Stavropol gas field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:71-88 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.

Approximate solution of a problem concerning the steady-state flow of real gases. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:105-113 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

MINSKY, YE.M.; NESHKIN, M.A. (Moscow)

"An experimental investigation of unsteady non-linear flow through porous media".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Accelerating the planning of the development of gas fields.
Gaz. prom. 9 no.4:1-3 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I.

Universal program for calculating the operation of "bed--well--gas-gathering network" systems. Gaz. prom. 9 no.10:5-7 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I.

Calculation of nonsteady gas flow through linear sections of gas pipelines with compressor stations between them. Gaz. prom. 9 no.12:37-40 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; PESHKIN, M.A. (Moskva)

Experimental study of nonsteady motion of a gas in a porous medium under a nonlinear law of resistance. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.1:197-200 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MINSHIY, Ye.M.; FEDKIN, M.A.

Well pattern in gas-condensate fields developed by pressure maintenance. Gaz. prom. 10 no.7:1-4 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

[redacted]866-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)

ACC NR: AP6013211 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0127/0129

46
B

AUTHOR: Minskiy, Ye. M. (Moscow); Malykh, A. S. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the operation of a system of gas openings draining a closed gas layer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 127-129

TOPIC TAGS: porosity, gas flow, filtration

ABSTRACT: The formulation of the problem leads to the solution of a nonlinear differential equation of the second order in partial derivatives with respect to the pressure, with determined initial and boundry conditions. The basis of the calculation is the equation for the movement of a gas in porous medium, taking account of the removal or the inflow of gas in some regions of the layer. Using the ordinary equation for the linear filtration resistance (Darcy's Law) and the equation of state, taking into account the compressibility of the gas, we have

$$2m(x, y)h(x, y)\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{p}{\zeta} = \frac{\zeta}{\mu}\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[k(x, y)h(x, y)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{p}{\zeta}\right)^{*}\right] + \right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[k(x, y)h(x, y)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{p}{\zeta}\right)^{*}\right]\right\} + \frac{p^{\circ}}{\gamma^{\circ}}\beta(x, y, t) \qquad (2)$$

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ACC NR: AP6013211

Here p is the layer pressure; p^0 is the atmospheric pressure; γ^0 is the specific weight of the gas under atmospheric conditions; ξ is the coefficient of compressibility. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 3 fig.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.; FISH, M.L.; FRIMAN, Yu.M.

Analyzing the development of the Khadum gas pool in the North Stavropol-Pelagiadi gas field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27:5-23 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

Determining gas reserves from the drop in reservoir pressure. Ibid. 24-42

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel - skogo instituta prirodnykh gazov" (for Minskiy).

MINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ALIYEV, Z.S.

Experimental investigation of the ...tion of a gas-condensate mixture in the bottom zone of a reservoir. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27: 59-64 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnykh gazov" (for Minskiy)

MINSHIK, A.F. (Moskva)

Applicability of the drift method in solving a Poisson equation.
Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.1:136-139 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

KRITSKIY, Ye.L.; MINSTER, M.N.

Universal "ASDET" metal detector. Obeg. rud 7 no.3:60-63 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)
(Sweden--Metal detectors)

KRITSKIY, Ye.L.; MINSTER, M.N.

The MT6 transistor metal detector. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.8:47-48 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electronic instruments)

KRITSKIY, Ye.L.; MINSTER, M.N.

Automatic control of technological processes in foreign ore dressing plants (from foreign periodicals). Gor.zhur. no.2:72-73 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.
(Ore dressing) (Automatic control)

KRITSKIY, Yevgeniy Lyudvigovich; MINSTER, Moisey Naumovich; BELOV, V.S., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Preventing the penetration of metal prices into crushers] Zashchita drobilok ot popadaniia metallicheskikh predmetov. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 130 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Metal detectors) (Crushing machinery)